FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TANJUG PREVIEWS UPCOMING HIGH-LEVEL CEMA MEETING

LD121539 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1247 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Prague, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- The meeting of the CEMA at the highest level, predicted and prepared for a long time, will be held in all likelihood at the end of May, probably in Moscow. It has been learned in Prague that the basic themes at that meeting will be a complete re-examination of the structure of economic mechanisms of mutual cooperation and the coordination of economic plans of member-countries until 1990, along with many other issues which must be resolved in a principled manner to overcome significant difficulties in the economic cooperation of member-countries.

According to some assessments, this meeting should lead to the establishment of a "new economic order" within the CEMA and to the strengthening of cooperation on principles which would be coordinated with the present-day demands and needs of the community as a whole, as well as those of individual member-countries. For the time being, the details of these heralded changes are not yet known, but it is expected in Prague that they could lead to greater consideration of national interests and only then to their coordination in the "joint direction." Some hold the view that the meeting might be postponed until autumn due to the as yet unanswered individual questions.

Two significant areas have come under exceptionally sharp scrutiny: the supply of raw materials and of food, which are also very topical in the broader international arena. There are also many other "internal" factors such as duplication of production, insufficiently developed specialization and industrial cooperation, uncoordinated policy on capital investment, various economic interests in individual branches and groupings, a very broad spectrum of production -- that is, the practice of everybody producing everything, insufficiently defined legal norms and other factors. The quality of production and its coordination with world standards is a special and in the view of some, a crucial issue.

According to some assessments, now, in the present very complex international economic conditions and difficult internal economic conditions in every member-country, is the time to stress the significance of national economies and the economic interests of every country inside the groupings. Some would say that the discussions so far have not brought views close enough together to ensure agreement on most important issues.

"External" factors will, as expected, be very much present at the meeting. The position of the West towards CEMA countries is being described as one of actual economic warfare and the American embargo based on events in Poland, the attitude in connection with the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline and other events are taken as confirmation of this. It is believed that CEMA members have been led into a situation in which they must "strongly oppose the West's blackmail" and energetically counter the capitalist world.

ITALIANS MAKE STATEMENTS; VERDICT DUE 14 APRIL

AU121403 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Sofia, April 12 (BTA) -- Today the defendants -- the Italian nationals Paolo Farsetti and Gabriella Trevisin, being tried here, made their statements before the court. Farsetti and Trevisin are accused of collecting information of military nature, representing a state secret, intending to pass it over to a foreign state or organization -- a crime under Art. 104 Para. 1 of the Criminal Code. The punishment under the provisions of Art. 104 Para. 1 is a 10 to 20 years of imprisonment.

Today, too, Paolo Farsetti did not deny taking pictures of military installations, but he defined his own doing as "a tragic mistake" due to his love for photography. He apologized to the court for his conduct during the trial and begged for "forgiveness and understanding".

Miss Gabriella Trevisin who, unlike Farsetti, made full confessions both during the preliminary investigation and at the trial, expressed her repentance again and begged the court for lenience.

The verdict will be read on Thursday, April 14th.

TRANSPORTATION TALKS WITH TURKEY OPEN IN SOFIA

AU121405 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Sofia, April 12 (BTA) -- The eighth sitting of the Joint Transport Commission with the Bulgaro-Turkish Committee on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation opened here today. The Bulgarian delegation is led by Mr Vasil Tsanov, minister of transport, and the Turkish by Mr Mustafa Aysan, minister of transport and communications.

In their greetings addresses at the opening of the sittings the two ministers expressed a desire for future fruitful contacts. It was emphasized that Bulgaria and Turkey's economic relations were developing in a stable manner which was helped by the bilateral cooperation agreements signed.

The sitting's agenda includes discussing important questions of the further development of the direct ties in the field of motor, railway, water and air transport. Some recommendations are to be made for increasing the transit flow from Europe to the Middle East and other regions of Asia.

There are established traditions in the transport sphere between Bulgaria and Turkey The 5-Year General Transport Agreement and the agreements on the merchant marine, on international transport of passengers and cargo by road and on air communications, signed at a governmental level in April, 1979, will contribute to the extending and deepening of contacts.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH RWANDA

AU121540 Sofia BTA in English 1500 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Sofia, April 12 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and Rwanda grant to each other the clause of the most favoured nation.

It is expected in the coming years to activate bilateral trade. All this is provided by the trade agreement between the governments of the two states signed here today. On the Bulgarian side the document was signed by Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and on the Rwandan side -- by the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of Rwanda, Mr Francois Ngarukiyintwali, who is on an official visit here.

The trade agreement, which is one of the three documents signed by the two ministers, provides for Bulgaria to deliver to Rwanda farm machines, pumps, engines, tyres, bearings, electrical engineering products, fertilizers, medicines, fabrics, canned foods, etc. Coffee, tea, quinine, vegetables and hides will prevail in the imports from Rwanda.

The agreement signed on economic and techno-scientific cooperation makes it possible for the two countries to set technical consultation bureaus, joint centres for scientific research, to activate the economic relations in general. It was decided, too, to establish a commission for Bulgaro-Rwandan economic and techno-scientific cooperation, which will sit once in two years.

On the basis of the Agreement for Scientific and Cultural Cooperation signed in 1981 a plan for contacts in these fields was signed, too, which will be valid until 1985. Bulgaria is expected to grant annual scholarships to Rwanda for the education of Rwandan students in the higher educational establishments of the country, to expand the information exchange. Exchange of exhibitions will be started -- art and photo-exhibitions. Cooperation between the national libraries of the two countries will be established. Rwanda will take part in the future initiatives of the "Banner of Peace" Assembly.

BULGARIAN-ZAMBIAN ECONOMIC SESSION ENDS

AU121542 Sofia BTA in English 1505 GMT 12 Apr 83

["Bulgaria-Zambia: Good Prospects for Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 12 (BTA) -- The 4th session of the Bulgaro-Zambian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation opened up fresh possibilities for cooperation in the industrial and techno-scientific spheres, this is how the head of the Zambian delegation, Mr Elija Mudenda [spelling of name as received], member of the CC of the United National Independence Party (UNIP) and chairman of the Committee for Economy and Finances of the party, assessed the results of the session, which ended today with the signing of a protocol.

The talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kenneth Kaunda and the agreements signed in 1980 rendered a strong impetus to the economic and cultural contacts of the two countries. Many Zambian students study in Bulgaria. A considerable number of Bulgarian experts have visited Zambia. There are good prospects for cooperation in agriculture. A good cooperation is expected in trade deliveries, production of spare parts and installations for mining and metallurgy. This cooperation, stressed Mr Medenda, is mutually advantageous.

The head of the Bulgarian delegation, Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, underlined that in recent years industrial cooperation has been considerably activated which resulted in the participation of Bulgarian companies in the building-up of the Zambian economy. At the session were approved projects chiefly on cooperation in agriculture, for construction of state agricultural farms and other projects. Already this year the joint enterprise for growing tobacco and other crops expects to harvest its first yields.

Some questions pertaining to increasing the number of the Zambian students in the Bulgarian higher educational establishments and the specialized secondary schools were discussed, too.

The projects we have discussed, stressed Mr Ognyan Doynov, are very important for the strengthening of the Zambian economy. They will enable Zambia on her own, with her own resources and means, to solve the problems linked with the reconstruction and building of her national economy. Bulgaria purchases goods and raw materials traditional for the Zambian export. All this is an expression of an equal and mutually advantageous cooperation.

ARAB COUNTRIES' RADIO-TV LINES TO CROSS BULGARIA

AU120938 Sofia BTA in English 0818 GMT 12 Apr 83

["Communications 'Bridge' Crosses Bulgaria" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 12 (BTA) -- A decision was made at a recent sitting in Geneva that part of the telephone, teletype and radio-television exchange of the Arab countries and Europe passes via Bulgaria. The sitting was attended by a Bulgarian delegation too. Discussion went on the results of the previous work on designing and building new earth telecommunications in this part of the world. Future joint work was also discussed.

The future regional communications network "Medarabtel" extends to 36 countries of the Arab Peninsula and the Mediterranean basin. In fact it is an extension again of the future remote communications main designed to connect the Indian Ocean countries with Kuwait.

In order to transfer the "Medarabtel" into practice in Bulgaria there are going to be built new radio-relay lines and special-purpose (coaxial) heavy-duty cables will be installed. And by effecting this Bulgaria will rightfully be recognized as one of the main transit telecommunication centers in Europe.

GREEK PRESIDENT SCHEDULED TO VISIT 25-27 APRIL

AU121724 Sofia BTA in English 1709 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Sofia, April 12 (BTA) -- Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Republic of Greece, will pay a friendly visit to Bulgaria from April 25-27 at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

SMOLYAN OKRUG BCP COMMITTEE ELECTS NEW SECRETARY

AU121857 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] A plenum of the Smolyan Okrug BCP Committee took place. The plenum relieved Velichko Karadzhov of his post as first secretary of the Smolyan Okrug BCP Committee due to transfer to another post. Atanas Atanasov, BCP Central Committee candidate member and hitherto chairman of the Smolyan Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, was elected Smolyan Okrug BCP Committee first secretary. Comrades Georgi Atanasov and Georgi Grigorov, BCP Central Committee Organizational Department head, took part in the plenum.

APPEAL TO PEREZ DE CUELLAR ON KIDNAPPED CITIZENS

LD121528 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, sent a telegram today to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in which he asks him again as the representative of the United Nations to take immediate effective steps that would lead to the liberation of the Czechoslovak citizens kidnapped by antigovernment UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] groups in Angola.

CHNOUPEK DEPARTS FOR EASTERN TOUR 12 APR

LD121716 Prague CTK in English 1639 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek left today for an official visit to Malaysia and Japan at the invitation of the foreign ministers of these countries.

MEETING MARKS SECURITY CORPS ANNIVERSARY

LD122306 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the National Security Corps, a festive meeting took place in the great hall of the trade union house in Bratislava today. The members of the National Security Corps welcomed a delegation of the CPSL Central Committee -- headed by Minister of the Interior Stefan Lazar -- and other party and service officials and guests.

Stefan Lazar delivered an address in which he stressed the meritorious and selfless work of the security corps. He emphasized that since its founding the corps has followed a revolutionary course. It has faithfully served the CPCZ and our working people and never betrayed their trust. Thanks to the meritorious work of the members of the security forces, the number of criminal (?acts uncovered) has increased. Thanks, above all, to the preventive-educational work, the number of road accidents has decreased. Just as always, the protection of the socialist economy and the fight against criminal activity of all types remains the foremost task of the security forces.

On this occasion, the minister of the interior presented an Order of the Red Star to three security force members. Ten received a medal for contribution to the defense of the country and 14 a medal for service to the country.

At the close of the festive meeting the members of the security forces sent a letter of greetings to the CPCZ Central Committee.

LE MONDE INTERVIEW OF DISSIDENT VACLAV HAVEL

PM121058 Paris LE MONDE in French 10/11 Apr 83 p 8

[Interview with dissident Czechoslovak writer Vaclav Havel by Antoine Spire in Czechoslovakia -- date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] What is the situation of political prisoners in Czechoslovak prisons today?

[Answer] For external consumption it is claimed that there are no political prisoners in our country, that they are merely "people who have broken the law" like all the others; and it is forbidden to use the notion of "political prisoner" in official language. (In everyday life everybody, including the jailers, uses it.) You might think that, to support that idea more effectively, the political prisoners might have the same prison conditions as all the others. That is not true in practice: Most of the time they are deprived of many rights and of the few advantages which may be available.... They are surrounded by informers, constantly spied upon and punished on any pretext....

However -- at least according to my personal experience -- the political prisoners are respected by the other prisoners, even if enough of the latter agree to act as informers or to take part in intrigues in exchange for little privileges. But whether they engage in that kind of activity of not, most of the other prisoners quite naturally think that all the political prisoners are innocent and have been sentenced "for the truth," to put it in their pithy terms. Obviously, the result of this is that people think not only that they know and understand everything, but that they know the meaning of life itself and are capable of passing it on in a disinterested way to anybody at any time. So for years -- like my colleagues -- and despite the fact that we are strongly forbidden to do so, (because, it appears, this was the continuation of the criminal activity for which we had been sentenced) I have had to serve as lawyer, psychologist, and confessor for my fellow prisoners (the political prisoners are the only ones they trust not to act as informers), give them back their taste for life when they were depressed, settle their divorces, write their love letters, persuade them not to commit suicide, settle their many different quarrels and so forth.

Such trust is pleasing and we did it gladly; of course, it scarcely made our stay in prison easier: not only because of the hatred it aroused among our jailers, but because the role you thus assumed made it impossible for you to have your own depression, problems, and doubts. It was simply impossible to show that sometimes we, too, needed help or advice.

[Question] Do you think that your early release makes it possible to hold out the same hope for other political prisoners?

[Answer] I do not know, I rather think that that is not the case at present. That is why I am thinking of them even more; of course, we all think of them but, for understandable reasons, those of us who have experienced imprisonment think about them in a more painful and acute way. I think about my friend Petr Uhl, sentenced at the same time I was, whose conditions of detention, in solitary confinement in Mirov, are very harsh. I think about my friend Ivan Jirous, now recognized by our young people as the legendary leader of the Czechoslovak musical underground, arrested for the fourth time, an intellectual and a plebeian at the same time, a theoretician of art and a poet, a refined and cultured man, a fundamentally timid and at the same time an eternal Villon-style rebel who is serving his sentence in Valdice (only somebody who has been in a Czechoslovak prison knows that that is the worst of them all) for taking part in preparations for VOKNO (THE WINDOW), an unofficial periodical. I think about Rudolf Battek, a former deputy, a sociologist who inclines toward meditation and who is serving his sentence in Opava and is seriously ill; about Jiri Gruntorad, imprisoned in Minkovice (his case is monstrous: He is a worker whose crime is to have made typewritten copies of the texts of Czechoslovak writers). I think about Ladislav Lis, Charter 77 spokesman, imprisoned in Litomerice; I think about my colleague, writer Jaromir Savrda, sentenced for the second time mainly for copying his own texts; I think about all the others.

I feel particular compassion -- which, moreover, is characteristic of the "postcarceral" state -- when I think of the imprisoned priests who, at some specific times, were able to give me remarkable comfort through the firmness of their attitude and their kindness. What else can I do for them than think about them? At present probably all I can do is to call on international public opinion and all people of good will to intercede in their behalf, as they did in mine.

A Thirst for Cultural Values

[Question] You were arrested in spring 1979 and, as if in one bound, you are now in 1983. How do you view the present situation in Czechoslovakia?

[Answer] At present I do not dare to pass any overall judgment. I can only talk about my first impressions, which are completely subjective and which, I must say immediately, went far beyond what I expected: Charter 77 has survived 6 years of persecutions, the Committee for the Defense of Unjustly Persecuted People has survived 5 years of persecutions, and they continue to function normally even if, for various reasons, their documents no longer have the same publicity as before. I am very surprised by the scope of the very varied unofficial cultural activities and by their range: by the number, the length and the level of the private philosophy seminars, by the quantity of samizdat literature (not only literature but especially essays) and typewritten periodicals and so forth. Even if the working methods have changed, even if, as seems to be the case, there is less fear and much more caution, what surprises me is the depth of this activity -- I do not know how I will be able to catch up on it all -- and especially the indomitable energy which is channeled into it. It seems to me that at present, society has much more thirst for cultural values and words expressing the truth whether they come (sporadically for the time being) from the sphere of "official" culture or, in much larger quantities, from the "unofficial," "alternative" culture, as Ivan Jirous nicknamed it. I have the impression that the texts of which there are only a few copies would immediately run out if several tens of thousands of copies were printed. It is as if many people had grown weary of their weariness, as if they were no longer capable of repressing their thirst for true and free creativity.

The pressure of the political apparatus on authorized culture -- the culture which it manipulated so well not so long ago -- seems to be growing, and that is a sure sign that something is happening in it. Sometimes that gives me the impression that in some sectors the apparatus is almost losing control of "its" culture: plays, performances, and, especially at present, rock or jazz bands -- officially approved not long ago -- are being banned. Many of them no longer know whether they belong to the "official" or the "alternative" culture.

I sometimes even have the impression that the attitude of some official artists (only some unfortunately!) toward us has changed somewhat. They are no longer so afraid of us perhaps they feel that they might find themselves among us one day or another and that in fact it is no longer worth continuing to pretend so much since, in any case, this could no longer influence their fate.

I would again like to stress that these are my initial strictly personal impressions and that I would not like them to be taken for a competent assessment of the situation.

As far as the political sphere is concerned, it seems to me that the present government is facing economic, political, cultural, and social difficulties and seems to have more trouble solving them than I felt it had in prison.

It is as if it was beginning to grow a little tired. Sometimes it still shows -- through some crazy intervention -- its almost panic fear of the slightest burst of fresh air and sometimes, on the contrary, it gives the impression that it is thinking a little more seriously about dispelling the stale air without, of course, endangering itself in any way....

Finally, the last impression I would like to tell you about, in this connection, is that, during the whole period of my absence, the dissipation of the corrupt "upper crust" has increased greatly.

EFFECTS OF AIR POLLUTION ON FORESTS DISCUSSED

AU051528 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 1 Apr 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Give to Forests, It Is for Our Health"]

[Excerpt] In 1946 when the month of forests was proclaimed, its purpose was, more or less, to think about the role of the forest and to celebrate the foresters' work. Today we must be concerned with more, with protecting the forest against man. No less than one-third of forests are, to a greater or lesser degree, affected by air pollutants, mostly sulphur dioxide from thermal powerplants. Hundreds of hectares of forests in the eastern part of the Krusne Mountains have died. Fir trees are disappearing from a large part of our territory. The Jizerske and Orlicke Mountains and also the Jeseniky and Beskidy Mountain ranges have been affected.

We surely cannot immediately stop the operation of thermal powerplants. Besides, it would help only partially. Just as we are sending sulphur dioxide elsewhere, it is reaching us from other countries. However, above all, thermal powerplants are for us, for the time being, an irreplaceable source of energy. Nevertheless, the forests in the affected areas must be saved, cost what it may. It would be impossible to make up for their complete loss in the future. Bare, unforested areas promote erosion and in a few years all soil would disappear from the slopes. The upset water system and the loss of the forests' cleansing properties would then mean the loss of drinking water and uncontrollable floods. When we add to this the enormous cultural loss, it becomes clear that we must not permit anything of that sort.

Thus, we have no other choice but to reforest the affected areas with trees that are capable of survival. The birch and the mountain ash will now be given a chance -- trees regarded as weeds until recently. In view of the abundance of beech and oak seeds from last year's harvest, we also consider their use. We are searching all over the planet for suitable types of coniferous trees that grow in similar conditions. We must simply reforest the affected areas with anything that will head off the territory's devastation.

REPORTAGE ON KARL MARX CONFERENCE IN BERLIN

ADN Reports 12 April Speakers

LD121148 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0707 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 12 Apr (ADN) -- The international scientific conference Karl Marx and Our Time -- the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress resumed on Tuesday at 0900 in Berlin at the Palace of the Republic. First to speak was Victor Tirado Lopez, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] of Nicaragua. The chair was taken on the second day of the conference by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Victor Tirado Lopez said that the FSLN's alliance policy is based on the works of Marx and Lenin. The gospel, Sandinism, and Marxism have formed a broad alliance in Nicaragua in the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship. The speaker reported on the daily acts of aggression by Somoza supporters who are trained in and supported by the United States. During the past 1 and 1/2 years the Reagan administration and its allies have attempted on three occasions to start a large scale invasion. The danger is greater than ever today. He expressed his conviction that all progressive forces around the world will continue to support the just cause of the people of Nicaragua.

Jan leClercq, parliamentary deputy of the Flemish Socialist Party (Belgium) described the arms race as the main obstacle to all progress throughout the world. His party is concerned, above all, by the waste of human, financial, and natural resources, the worldwide arms trade, and the propagation of nuclear weapons. His party, the first Socialist Party in West Europe to establish fraternal relations with the SED, like the SED approves the Swedish proposal for a nuclear-free zone in Western Europe and a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons.

Alfred Nzo, secretary general of the Africa National Congress, stressed that the conference showed vividly how far removed from reality is the imperialist hope that Marxism is dead. Even in the present day Marx' predicted alliance between the forces of the socialist revolution and national liberation is a powerful mobilizer in the struggle against imperialist domination. He condemned the relentless aggression and expansionist strivings of the fascist regime in Pretoria. The balance of power in South Africa will inexorably shift in favor of the forces of national and social liberation.

Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee said that GDR's successes, achieved under conditions of continual confrontation with hostile forces in the West, are a great encouragement to those fighting for the victory of scientific socialism. The emergence of an international system of socialism is the greatest achievement of Marxism-Leninism. The socialist fraternal countries are in the process of completing their social order in accordance with the stage reached in each case. The speaker accused imperialism and reactionary forces of conducting a war by numerous means against Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea.

Sa'id Salim Zaki, member of the Iraqi Communist Party Politburo, recalled the Marxist analysis of the roots of war, which lie in a system of exploitation. Referring to the Iraq-Iran conflict, the speaker said that the war is bleeding both peoples and serves nobody except imperialism and Zionism.

At its September plenary session his party discussed the issue of ending the war with the conclusion of a democratic, just, and permanent peace. There are no problems between the two countries that cannot be solved by peaceful means.

Dr Cheddi Berred Jagan, general secretary of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, said that the developing countries are increasingly looking to Marxism for guidance and answers in overcoming urgent problems such as economic backwardness, poverty, and illiteracy. His party is also always guided by Marxism-Leninism. It fights against the demagogery and underhand methods of those who, commissioned by imperialism, slander socialism, the Soviet Union, and social progress in general. The speaker condemned U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the Central American people.

Professor Giuseppe Tamburrano, member of the National Directorate of the Italian Socialist Party, said that the life and works of Karl Marx are an exception in the history of mankind since no philosopher has changed the world of ideas as much as Karl Marx. He expressed the opinion that Marx' system of ideas is transitory in that it is not bound to any specific social system. Marx was great in the sense that he understood his century, that he exposed the mechanisms of bourgeois society, and from it derived the antagonistic strength of the proletariat. Marx is alive today everywhere that people are striving for a society of free and equal existence.

Abu Bakr 'Abd ar-Razzaq Ba Dhib, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, analyzed the experiences of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in the struggle to implement the tasks of the socialist-oriented national democratic revolution. The theory of this revolution, he said, is closely linked to the fundamental principles of scientific socialism, based on the laws of social development. The need to create an avant garde party of a new type had arisen early in the revolutionary process. In the party's activity the dialectical relationship between theory and practice had assumed an important place.

Syrian Delegate Addresses Conference

LD121937 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1123 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 12 Apr (ADN) -- 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria, conveyed at the start of his speech warm, comradely greetings to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, from the secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Hafiz al-Asad.

The speaker recalled the historic changes throughout the world since the death of Marx, the most important of which was the Great October Socialist Revolution and the founding of the USSR as the first socialist state of the world. He reported in detail on the successes of the progressive forces of his region and the important changes in Syria as a result of which the revolution of the Ba'th Party and the anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist, and antireactionary regime which it has established have become an important center of the Arab liberation movement. The speaker decisively opposed the recent U.S. Middle East plans which constitute a fresh attempt to push through a separate agreement. The United States is striving with every means to break Syria's resistance. Syria is working for a just solution to the Middle East problem and supports the initiatives of the Soviet Union in this respect. Regardless of all imperialist acts of aggression, Syria will not allow itself to be forced into capitulation.

The Ba'th Party described Washington's Middle East policy as part of the imperialist striving for dominance. Instead of a policy of detente the United States is pursuing a policy of confrontation, whose main threat may be seen in the escalation of the arms race. That is why his party supports all initiatives for checking the arms race, such as those submitted by the Soviet Union and proposed in the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Treaty states.

Turkish Delegate Speaks

LD122003 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1552 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] [no dateline as received] -- Turkey, a country in which the mere possession of the "Communist Manifesto" was a punishable offence, occupied an important place in the plans of the Pentagon. This was stated by Haydar Kutlu, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkey. He drew attention to the intention of the United States to station nuclear weapons aimed against the socialist countries in Turkey, and to use the country as a base for the Rapid Deployment Force. His party had declared its opposition to this policy in a program of action adopted at the beginning of April. The aim of this program is to save Turkey from destruction in a nuclear war and to establish national democracy.

VCP'S Delegate Addresses Session

LD121509 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0950 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 12 Apr (ADN) -- At the international scientific conference Karl Marx and Our Time -- the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress at the Palace of the Republic Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee secretary, said that the example of the GDR, in which the teachings of Karl Marx were being successfully implemented under conditions of continual confrontation with hostile circles in the West, was a great encouragement to all revolutionary forces in the struggle for the victory of scientific socialism. Marx's ideas and works would forever remain a beacon for the working class and all peoples on the road to liberation from capitalist exploitation and for the building of a new society.

The speaker described as the greatest achievement of Marxism-Leninism the emergence of the socialist world order. When communists stress the advantages of the socialist social order over capitalism this does not mean that they believe all aspects of social life have achieved the level of perfection in the socialist countries. Solidarity, cooperation, and mutual aid among the fraternal countries will create favorable conditions for the development and strengthening of every single country and the whole community.

He described as an important present-day problem the struggle for peace against the imperialist arms race and against the planned stationing of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. This is the purpose of the Soviet Union's Peace Program for the 1980's and the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact.

Imperialism and other reactionary forces are also conducting devious maneuvers in Southeast Asia. In accordance with the spirit of the Prague declaration, the summit conference of the three Indochinese states in February submitted flexible and realistic proposals in order to promote the trend of dialogue among the states of Southeast Asia. The imperialists are making a mistake, however, if they consider this good will an expression of the weakness of the revolutionary forces.

SED Officials Meet Delegates

LD121833 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1656 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 12 Apr (ADN) -- Members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo held friendly meetings on Tuesday with foreign guests during breaks in the Karl Marx conference.

Horst Dohlus, secretary of the Central Committee, met with the RCP delegation led by Dumitru Popescu, Political Executive Committee member of the RCP Central Committee, and rector of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy.

Werner Felfe, Central Committee secretary, had an exchange of views with the Canadian CP delegation led by its general secretary, William Kashtan.

Konrad Naumann had an exchange of views with Giuseppe Tamburrano, member of the national leadership of the Italian Socialist Party.

Horst Sindermann met and talked with the general secretaries of the All-Indian Congress Committee of the Indian National Congress, Chandulal Chandrakar and Champasseril Mathai Stephen. He also met with the CPCZ delegation, led by Presidium member and secretary of the Central Committee, Vasil Bilak.

Werner Jarowinsky, Central Committee secretary, met with Mahmud Barilalay, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the People's Demcoratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee.

Guenther Kleiber met with the chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, Jouko Kajanoja.

Inge Lange, secretary of the Central Committee, met with the delegation of the United Socialist Party of Mexico, led by Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, member of the Political Commission, president of the study center of the Mexican socialist workers' movement.

Those with whom discussions were held praised the international scientific conference as an expression of the vital force of the Marxist legacy and an important contribution to the struggle for peace and social progress. During the meetings international problems and questions of further consolidating cooperation between the parties were discussed.

A talk took place between Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party delegation headed by Demchigiyn Molomjamts member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

A meeting took place between Horst Sindermann and the PZPR delegation headed by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Reports Arrivals

AU121413 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Apr 83 on pages 1-2 carries a 3,500-word correspondent's report on the arrival of various party delegations for the international scientific conference, Karl Marx and Our Time -- the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress, which opened in Berlin on 11 April.

Comparison with the referent items allows the addition of the following party delegations (spelling of names as published):

The Communist Party of Japan headed by Noboru Wakabayashi, member of the Central Committee Presidium and director of the party high school at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan and comprised of Hikaru Nishiguchi, member of the party's international commission, and Ryoichi Kojima, staff member of the Central Committee;

The delegation of the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh) headed by Ali Khavari, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary of the Tudeh Party;

The delegation of the SPD includes Wilhelm Bruns, head of the Department for Security and Disarmament of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, and Hans Pelger, director of the Karl Marx Hous in Trier;

The delegation of the Socialist Party of Japan headed by Nobruo Yagi, member of the Central Executive Committee and head of the Department for international Relations, and comprised of Hideaki Ouchi, member of the Center for Socialist Theory of the Socialist Party of Japan, and Eiji Yasui, member of the Central Executive Committee.

ADN Reports More Arrivals

LD130413 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2152 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Spelling of names as received]

[Text] On Tuesday evening a delegation from the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party (Iraq) headed by Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, head of department in the national leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party and chief editor of the party ATH-THAWRAH, arrived in the GDR capital. It includes Malik Fouad Bashor, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party International Relations Department staff.

Also in the evening Bart Tromp, member of the Dutch Labor Party Executive Committee, was welcomed.

They are participating in the SED Central Committee international scientific conference Karl Marx and Our Time -- the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress.

Herrmann Welcomes PCP Delegation

LD122241 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1501 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 12 Apr (ADN) -- A delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] led by PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal arrived in the GDR capital on Tuesday to take part in the Karl Marx conference. The delegation includes member of the PCP Central Committee Maria da Piedade Morgadinho. It was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by member of the Politburo and Secretary of the SED Central Committee Joachim Herrmann.

Mozambique Leader Departs

LD122152 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2004 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 12 Apr (ADN) -- Samora Moises Machel, leader of the Frelimo Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, left for home on Tuesday evening. He was seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, by members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen, Kurt Hager, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, and Guenter Mittag; and by candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo Werner Jarowinsky.

DECKWERTH VIEWS REAGAN'S MILITARY BUDGET DEFEAT

DW081205 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] President Reagan suffered a new defeat in Congress last night in connection with his attempt to increase the military budget. Listen to Guenter Deckwerth:

The strong words contained in the Washington and Los Angeles speeches; the description of the Soviet Union as the evil of the world; the repetition of the lie about the alleged superiority of and the threat by the USSR; and his appearance in Pittsburgh and the unproven statements he made there to the effect that the American economy is experiencing an upswing and the number of the unemployed is declining -- all this was as little help to the President as were the numerous talks with Republican senators after Easter in which they were to be persuaded to pursue a friendly course toward the President.

Last night the members of the Senate Budget Committee finally felt they had had enough. After Ronald Reagan had repeatedly refused to cut the arms budget he had submitted himself, the committee held its vote. By a vote of 17 to 4 -- the 9 Democratic senators were jointed by 8 Republican senators -- the committee decided to cut the military budget increase demanded by President Reagan and the Pentagon in half. According to the Senate committee, this means that in the coming 5 years the military budget will be cut by $120 billion.

Since in late March the House of Representatives, the other chamber of Congress, by a vote of 229 to 196 had cut the rate of increase of the military budget from 10 to 4 percent, yesterday's Senate committee decision means that the President has suffered his second defeat within a few days -- and this will probably have grave consequences.

If the entire Senate follows the proposal of the Budget Committee, then according to the U.S. Constitution the final ceiling of military expenditures must be decided on in a mediation process between the Senate and the House of Representatives. The White House, Pentagon, and the arms industries will do everything they can in the days remaining before the final vote to exert new pressure on the senators -- President Reagan released a statement according to which he is deeply disappointed by the decision. Criticism is growing among the American public over the administration's high armament course. The demand to make more means available to create jobs and less means available for weapons is also increasing.

In yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, some 500 personalities from U.S. economic and political life -- including 30 former Cabinet members, numerous diplomats and scientists as well as leading representatives of more than 380 of the largest U.S. banks and companies -- again published an appeal to the President and Congress which criticizes the high U.S. military expenditures as being unjustified.

They state that in the 3 years following 1980, the military budget has increased by 34 percent in real terms, which is an unprecedented increase in peace time. The administration's demand for a further increase in military expenditures, which would add $118 billion to the military budget through 1986, cannot be covered by state revenues, they said.

CHURCH REPORTS ON 'CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS'

LD091130 Hamburg DPA in German 0942 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Excerpts] East Berlin, 9 Apr (DPA) -- In the view of church leadership in the eastern region of the Evangelical Church of Berlin-Brandenburg, the peace question has become "a challenge to people to make an immediate statement of belief," and should not be regarded as merely a matter of judgement. In a report on "the peace responsibility of the church," which was presented to the synod in East Berlin at its meeting on 8 April, the independent peace responsibility of the church was also stressed, a responsibility it had to discharge with all its means and opportunities.

The church leadership pointed out that it had often given its full support to conscientious objectors, had "continued to defend their freedom of choice according to conscience" and would "continue to oppose social discrimination against them." The church saw itself just as responsible for those Christians who felt their consciences allowed them to bear arms. What must be avoided is to make the pacifist option, although the "clearer sign" for peace, "into a requirement for all in a legalistic or self-righteous way." In the GDR, it is possible to do military service without bearing arms by working in the construction units of the Army, but this decision has to be made early. There is no alternative civilian service.

The church noted "with a certain amount of concern that in the question of peace, there is a tension between the grassroots and the leadership of the church." This tension can only be removed by patient dialogue with one another, the church leadership said in its report. In church peace circles "there is also discussion on the problems of people for whom such activities are an expression of dissatisfaction with the state, political opposition, or inner emigration. The church has to keep itself open to the questions of such people."

MPR PREMIER TO VISIT 'SECOND HALF OF APRIL'

LD0801511 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1326 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 8 Apr (ADN) -- At the invitation of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, Willi Stoph, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, Jambyn Batmonh, will make an official friendly visit to the GDR in the second half of April.

USSR WILL COOPERATE IN HOTLINE IMPROVEMENTS

LD122046 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] The United States has made four new proposals of a technical nature to the USSR to prevent a nuclear war breaking out by accident. The initiates, which supplement existing measures, were made known by Defense Secretary Weinberger. According to the U.S. proposals, the hotline linking the two countries' leaders would be supplemented by an apparatus capable of rapidly transmitting longer written texts. They also propose that a direct link be set up between the military commands. In addition, the embassies would also be supplied with a rapid data transmission system, and it is proposed that consultations be held in the event of possible acts of terror connected with nuclear arms.

The Washington correspondent of MTI was informed by Soviet diplomatic sources that the United States can count on the cooperation of the USSR in the elaboration of the technical details for the reduction of the danger of nuclear war, but that these measures can not replace arms limitation agreements.

IRAQI ECONOMIC DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER TALKS

LD112014 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Budapest, April 11 (MTI) -- The Hungarian-Iraqi mixed Standing Commission on Economic Cooperation held its ninth meeting in Budapest, April 9-11, presided by Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai and Hasan 'Ali, member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council and minister of trade -- co-chairmen of the mixed commission.

Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar met the head of the Iraqi delegation. Hasan 'Ali also met Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress.

The talks were conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and the spirit of cooperation. The two sides exchanged information on the situation of the two countries and reviewed the development of bilateral relations. They discussed timely issues of mutual concern in the international political and economic scene. The two sides condemned the imperialist endeavours that endanger global peace by heightening tension in Europe and the Middle East. The two sides called for easing tension and urged for efforts to seek peaceful solutions. It was noted with satisfaction that since the eighth meeting of the commission, March 8, 1982, bilateral relations had developed and economic cooperation expanded.

The two sides voiced the intent of the two governments to promote mutually beneficial economic cooperation and examined general and concrete possibilities of reaching that end. Existing agreements are instrumental in preserving the achievements and expanding relations in the future.

The protocol of the talks was signed by Jozsef Marjai and Hasan 'Ali.

Hasan 'Ali and his delegation left Budapest Monday.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION TO CONTINUE 13 APR

LD122216 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Budapest, April 12 (MTI) -- As reported the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee met in session in Budapest Tuesday.

In line with the recommendation of the Political Committee, the Central Committee is discussing work done since the 12th Congress and the responsibilities of the party. The session continues Wednesday, April 13.

More on Session

LD130830 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee is continuing its work in Budapest. At the proposal of the Politburo, the body is discussing a report summing up the work done since the last congress and the tasks facing the party.

PRODUCTION STATISTICS FOR JANUARY, FEBRUARY

LD131125 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Budapest, April 12 (MTI) -- In the first two months of 1983 Hungary's industrial production was 0.5 percent lower than in the similar period of 1982 (all comparisons in the news item relate to the January-February period of 1982).

Some branches, however, increased their output, for instance the construction material industry by 4.5 percent, the food industry by 2.6 percent, the chemical industry by 1.6 percent and metallurgy by 0.7 percent. The light industry showed the most considerable decrease, 4.1 percent.

Industrial exports grew by 2.2 percent, while domestic sales slightly decreased, both in the retail and the wholesale trade, and both for producers and investors.

The number of industrial employees decreased by 41,000 (2.7 percent), so per capita production increased by 2.3 percent. Most of the staff leaving the industry found employment in the servicing sector, there is full employment. [sentence as received] The construction industry increased its output by 4.3 percent and employed 4.3 percent less workers, so per capita production grew by 9 percent. The state purchase of plants and gardening products increased by 5.6 percent, that of livestock by 9.4 percent and animal products by 3.1 percent. Retail trade turnover increased by 9.5 percent on current prices and by 0.9 percent on comparative prices. The sales of clothes increased by 1.2 percent, those of food by 1.0 percent and industrial consumer goods by 0.8 percent mixed.

BCP DAILY ON HUNGARY'S EFFECTIVE FOREIGN TRADE

AU121241 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Apr 83 p 6

[Stanslav Drumeshki, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent, report from Budapest entitled: "Effective Foreign Trade; Intensifying the Work of the Exporting Enterprises; the Opening of New Markets; Competitive Prices"]

[Text] The Hungarian economy is particularly sensitive to the international market. This is so because the country exports a great part of its industrial and agricultural products to neighboring and other European countries and imports from them raw materials, power, and various consumer goods. That is why primary attention here is given to foreign trade activity.

It is true that in the past few years there were grave troubles in the foreign trade balance of the country because of the general crisis and fluctuations on the international market. This fact aroused anxiety among the Hungarian economists and they undertook the tough task of discovering the most effective paths toward restoring the balance. One of these paths was to increase exports at the expense of imports. According to the plan adopted in this respect, in 1983 exports must further increase by 7 percent. In order to make this task realistic, the foreign trade enterprises and organizations must develop much greater and more flexible activity. Their obligation is to open new markets and to more effectively cooperate with the production enterprises in the country.

In 1982 the Chemocomplex foreign trade enterprise overfulfilled its export plan for the capitalist countries by 10 percent. This enterprise intends to maintain this high rate of exports also in 1983. The geological research and construction work at oil pipelines in the Middle East and Austria will be continued. This activity is also expected to expand to other countries. Intensive negotiations with some companies in northern Europe are already under way. In addition, the enterprise has signed a 2-year agreement to improve the production organization in a chemical plant in Libya. As far as exports to the socialist countries are concerned, the largest contract signed with the Soviet Union involves delivering comprehensive dyeing equipment amounting to 45 million rubles. Deliveries connected with this Soviet commission have already begun. Algeria has recently requested that Hungary provide a pharmaceutical plant.

The Komsumex foreign trade enterprise also increased its exports in 1982. This mainly involves textiles, production, and other consumer goods. In this respect the plans were overfulfilled by 20-25 percent. This result was achieved thanks to the commissions forwarded on time by the representatives of the enterprises in various countries and also to increased trade in the border regions. The most substantial trade is noticeable at the border areas with the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Romania. The exports to Austria also dynamically developed in 1982. The enterprise exported to Austria various industrial goods, glass products, textiles, and consumer goods. The enterprise also has plans to trade with Finland and the FRG in 1983.

The Hungarofruct foreign trade enterprise also registered successes in 1982. The plan on exporting to the socialist and capitalist countries was overfulfilled by 5 percent. This enterprise exports fresh fruits, vegetables, and canned foods to almost 60 countries in the world. More than 80 percent of its exports were directed to Czechoslovakia, the USSR, the GDR, and the FRG. The cooperation with the Soviet partners is expected to expand in 1983 because the capitalist market is bringing fluctuations in prices and losses due to the crisis in the prices of fruits and vegetables. In order to make export goods more competitive, special attention will be devoted to their quality. For this purpose, ties with producers will be improved, packaging will be more luxurious, and assortment will be better.

The Artex foreign trade enterprise, which exports furniture and artistic works, is also expected to increase its exports. According to the plan adopted by the enterprise, Artex will increase exports by 17 percent. This enterprise is considering achieving these export goals by expanding markets with the United States, the FRG, and Austria, where Hungarian furniture and artistic works enjoy the necessary reputation. Artex will open a permanent furniture exhibition in Vienna, which later will be transformed into a consignment shop. The sale of furniture for hotels and camping grounds is also expected to increase.

The facts show that the Hungarian foreign trade enterprises will substantially increase their activities in 1983. By overfulfilling their plans, they will help the national economy overcome the difficulties that have emerged by the fluctuations of the international market and thus maintain the balance of its foreign trade activity at the necessary level.

PAP REPORTS ON URBAN PRESS CONFERENCE 12 APRIL

LD122156 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 12 Apr 83

[By Leszek Kubiak and Stanislaw Filipczak]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Apr -- Today, at the weekly press conference for foreign newsmen accredited in Warsaw, the government press spokesman, Jerzy Urban, declared that he knew nothing of Lech Walesa's meeting with the Provisional Coordinating Committee of the former Solidarnosc union last weekend. Answering a question on the subject, Minister Urban said: "On the strength of the law enacted last October, Solidarnosc does not exist. Walesa is a private citizen. I have no knowledge of the meeting."

At today's conference Jerzy Urban, among other things, raised the matter of biased accounts on French television and in the Paris MATCH of the alleged accident on 31 August 1982, in Wroclaw. He expressed the hope that all foreign news media which have slandered Poland's authorities will at least devote equal attention to straightening out their information.

Minister Urban also spoke of the case of Andrzej Zajac, former member of the Solidarnosc Pobeskidzie regional chapter, who after internment emigrated to France last July and whom French authorities would not let return to Poland now. Said Jerzy Urban: "He wants to return home now but the Lille Prefect's Office and French special service have denied him an exit visa. It appears that Zajac became disillusioned with the emigre Solidarnosc cells and wants to return home. As far as I know, Zajac publicly declared that he wanted to return home." "I categorically deny suggestions that Mr Zajac wanted to leave France because of pressure brought on him by the Polish authorities. The Polish authorities are not in a position to persuade Mr Zajac, who is in France now, to leave that country. Zajac's family has approached the International Red Cross and the Polish Ministry for Foreign Affairs requesting assistance and intervention. The French ambassador was today summoned to the Foreign Ministry for talks. I hope that the talks will certainly prove helpful in solving this problem."

Next, Minister Urban proceeded to answer questions which were put to him in writing. One of the questioners wanted to know Urban's assessment of the recent statements by President Reagan and the Soviet Defence Minister Ustinov. The Polish Government spokesman replied that the policy of intensive armaments now being forced by the United States is aimed against our security and Poland cannot remain indifferent to these matters. The United States has been striving to disarm the Soviet Union, which does not support armaments but, at the same time, cannot permit infringement of the existing [words indistinct] of strength and violation of its own and its allies' security.

In reply to another question, Minister Urban said the austerity and anti-inflation programmes cover the entire Polish economy, including the Army, the militia and public security forces. Growth of expenditure on the Ministry of National Defence and the Interior Ministry is relatively much smaller compared with other sectors. The planned increase of expenditure on national defence amounts to 4.4 per cent and on public security -- 4.3 per cent, whereas the growth of expenditure on grammar schools amounts to 18.7 per cent and that for social welfare -- to 22.2 per cent.

Asked about the trial of six internees of Kwidzyn now in progress in Elblag, Jerzy Urban said that one of the defendants has been exempt from the proceeding because of chronic illness. The trial is [words indistinct] extensive evidence and is expected to last till the end of April.

Minister Urban denied that the Polish United Workers Party has ordered its members to join the trade unions now being created and declared that he knew nothing of such orders. "I also have nothing new to add regarding recent speculation by THE GUARDIAN of London about prospected lifting of martial law before the pope's visit to Poland," Jerzy Urban went on.

In reply to another question, Urban declared that Walesa had not filed any application for passport for a travel to Harvard or Sweden. The government press spokesman was also asked about the [word indistinct] of underground activists of the former Solidarnosc. [Words indistinct] declared that [words indistinct] what he knew that number was negligible, about several dozen people, with virtually no meaningful influence.

He also refuted charges that journalists were banned entry to the courtroom in the trial of Baluka. [Words indistinct] said that the court in Bydgoszcz allowed admission of journalists of the PAP and INTERPRESS agencies to the courtroom and their accounts were published [words indistinct] Anna Walentynowicz's son, Urban went on in reply to another question, was detained on the night of 28-29 March for tearing down state flags. He was released on April 5. The court did not name the date of trial. Janusz Walentynowicz will not be committed to detention in connection with the trial.

Jerzy Urban informed newsmen that in connection with the pope's approaching visit to Poland, a joint meeting of the government-episcopate commission scheduled for April 18 will spell out the final details of the visit.

Asked about the result of the Polish delegation's talks with ILO representatives, Urban said that it had been agreed not to make public the details. "Positively assess the development of future contacts," Urban declared.

Jerzy Urban was asked to comment on the news recently published by PAP asserting that the new union had already a million members, which would amount to 20 per cent of all employed. Jerzy Urban admitted that PAP's calculation was not accurate. "It is clear that there was an error in the estimate," said the spokesman.

Informing about the trial of the KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] members, Jerzy Urban said that the investigation has been concluded. The accused are now getting acquainted with the indictment, which numbers several volumes. The date of the trial [word indistinct] yet been settled, said Jerzy Urban.

WALESA REPORTEDLY DETAINED IN GDANSK 13 APRIL

NC131301 Paris AFP in English 1300 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw, April 13 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, former head of the now-banned Solidarity trade union, was detained by police today at his home in the Baltic port city of Gdansk, his spokesman reported by telephone. Mr Walesa was detained by two uniformed policeman and a plainclothes officer, the spokesman added. The spokesman said the officers did not have an arrest warrant but threatened to resort to force if Mr Walesa refused to go along with them. They gave no indication of why they were detaining him, simply saying: "Come with us. You will be informed later on".

In a communique yesterday, Mr Walesa said he had had a secret meeting with Solidarity's Provisional Coordinating Commission (TKK) from Saturday to Monday. The members of the TKK are in hiding.

Earlier today in a telephone interview from his home in Gdansk, the union leader said that ever since he announced the meeting with TKK earlier this week, police had been "at my heels." He declined to reveal the content of discussions with his former comrades, but said the TKK would soon publish a communique on their talks. He also said he would hold a press conference at his home next Wednesday.

Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban, at his regular weekly press conference, said Mr Walesa's meeting with underground Solidarity leaders did not in itself constitute a violation of law, provided the participants were not involved in plotting against the regime.

More on 'Detention'

NC131454 Paris AFP in English 1447 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Excerpts], Warsaw, April 13 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, former head of the now-banned Solidarity trade union, was detained by police today at his home in Gdansk only 24 hours after announcing that he had had a three-day meeting with the underground leadership of the union.

Earlier today, Mr Walesa said in a telephone interview from his home that he was extremely please to have been able to shake the police to attend a secret meeting from Saturday to Monday with Solidarity's underground leadership, the Provisional Coordinating Commission (TKK). The police were not "tailing him closely", he said. Police surveillance around his home was in fact stepped up today, it was reported from Gdansk.

This is Mr Walesa's second detention since he was freed from 11 months of internment on November 14. On December 16, as he was planning to leave his home to make a speech at a ceremony marking the deaths of workers in the 1970 uprising, Mr Walesa was taken into the tax department for 30 minutes of questioning on Solidarity funds. He was later driven around in a car until nightfall. Mr Walesa described the incident as "a kidnapping".

According to an American journalist who was at Mr Walesa's home today, the former union leader said as he was being led off: "Tell the world that they (the Polish authorities) are flagrantly violating the law.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM SET FOR MID-MAY

LD121803 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Last minute news. The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has discussed material prepared for the 12th PZPR Central Committee plenum. The thesis of the Politburo report has been approved for the next plenum devoted to ideological and political issues. The thesis had been discussed by selected groups from among Marxist scientific milieus and party aktivs from interested social and professional circles.

It was stressed that the 12th Central Committee plenum should assess the path taken so far in the process of socialist renewal, the implementation of tasks set by the ninth extraordinary congress, and the party's concern for working class interests. The plenum should also define party tasks connected with its leading role and its duties toward the country.

It was emphasized that issues connected with the forthcoming plenum had been broadly debated during accountability meetings and conferences.

These issues are associated, among other things, with party tasks in the process of extricating the country from its difficult socioeconomic situation. The Politburo believes that the deliberations of the plenum ought to become an important impulse for the ideological and political revival of party ranks and for the strengthening of the party. The Politburo has accepted draft theses on the 10th anniversary of the workers' movement in Poland submitted by the Ideological Department, which was the subject of discussion in party organizations, academic institutes, and in academic milieus. The theses contain practical and theoretical achievements of the international and Polish workers' movement and will be presented to the party Central Committee at the 12th plenum.

The Politburo listened to reports on the considerable advancement of the work of the commission appointed by the third Central Committee plenum to explain circumstances, facts, and causes of social conflicts in the history of People's Poland.

The Politburo decided to convene the 12th PZPR Central Committee plenum in mid-May of this year.

SERIES OF VOIVODSHIP PRON CONGRESSES ENDS

LD122234 Warsaw PAP in English 2113 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw 12 April -- Voivodship congresses of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] held today in Ciechanow and Rzeszow closed the series of such meetings held in all voivodships of Poland. During the 49 voivodship congresses formation of the movement's voivodship structures was completed. The congresses elected delegates for the First National Congress of PRON scheduled for May.

The voivodship congresses approved the general shape of PRON draft documents, supported the ideological assumptions of the movement and the principal aims which the movement will implement in day-to-day activity. Detailed proposals [word indistinct] put forward delegates to voivodship congresses will be considered by the national congress.

The voivodship congresses have demonstrated that support for and approval of PRON is growing among the broadest sections of the population.

The issues raised at voivodship congresses which the national congress is expected to tackle include: the relationship between PRON and the authorities, the movement's powers with regard to exercising control, consultation and execution of decisions.

Still unresolved is the problem of PRON's functioning at workplaces, the movement's participation in combat of social pathology, implementation of the austerity and anti-inflation programmes, as well as historical, legal and social education [word indistinct] the society.

FORMER SOLIDARITY MEMBERS ACCUSED OF ILLEGALITY

LD122335 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen, usually we begin our reports on trials by presenting the accused. Today, however, we begin with a parking garage.

A Zastava 1100 P -- the most sought-after car on our market 2 years ago -- spacious, fast, and economical. One of its few failings included a weak lacquer paint cover. It was this fault which reduced the value of the new car and became the basis for the trial currently under way in the Warsaw Voivodship court.

In the dock are three workers of the Private Car Factory [FSO] in Zeran -- former members of the works commission of Solidarity, and the former press spokesman of the former National Founding Committee of Solidarity for Private Farmers. They are accused, among other things, of having accumulated illegal gains to the tune of at least Z1,000,000 and $6,000. Today the witnesses gave evidence.

The former director in chief of the FSO stated, among other things, that in autumn 1981 he concluded a contract with the leaders of Solidarity for Private Farmers according to which a certain number of farmers -- recommended by the union -- received the right to purchase Zastavas whose value had been reduced. Here we return to those faulty coats of paint. Polmozbyt refused to accept cars with defects. Bearing this in mind, the FSO director in chief decided to sell the defective cars out of turn for a correspondingly reduced price. That principle was in force from 1977 to 13 December 1981. The decision of who was to be permitted to make such a purchase was made personally by the director on the basis of the applications submitted to him. This mode of purchasing a Zastava was the last chance for those who had not gotten coupons through some VIP of their acquaitance. The director of the factory thus provided written agreement to the applications of private farmers, applications which were supported by the seal and signature of Jan Kulaj, chairman of the union. He said that the authors of the applications had nothing to do with agriculture and that in a majority of cases the signature of Jan Kulaj had been forged.

The chairman of the union himself stated in the explanations today that he was ignorant of his colleague's abuses, although he did admit that he took no interest in the fate of the applications submitted with his signature. A fleeting glance is sufficient to show that the various signatures are very different from each other.

What conclusion should one draw from today's interrogation of the witnesses? As we see, the bad habits of the high-ups are very hard to combat. The very people who wished to uproot them soon fell into the snare of their own vainglory.

LECH WALESA INTERVIEWED BY STOCKHOLM RADIO

LD101550 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Report from Gdansk by Tore Rundgren]

[Text] I am no longer interned, I can move freely in Poland. If I wish I can travel to Warsaw but, he said while raising his voice, suspicious eyes follow my every movement, day and night. All the questions you ask me here and all the answers you receive are recorded here in my own house. Saying this with a sweeping movement of his hand, he pointed at the ceiling and the walls. They are sure to understand, he says. This is the kind of situation Lech Walesa presently finds himself in when I met him last night in his house here in Gdansk. He stressed several times during the conversation that the Freedom Prize, which he was awarded in his absence in Stockholm yesterday, was not a prize for him personally but a prize to the trade union movement he represents. I am not going to use the money myself, he says. There are many others here who are in greater need of it.

Lech Walesa has recently been criticized in several newspaper articles. A spokesman of the Polish Government (Andrzej Konopacki), has reputedly said that Walesa is not clever, that he is poorly educated and not broad-minded enough. I asked him to comment on these descriptions. He said: If I had those characteristics attributed to me by the newspaper articles, I would not be sitting here and the government would never have freed me. Why do you think I am being so carefully watched? (Konopacki), the government spokesman who made these statements, is not going to survive me, but I shall survive him, Walesa said. I am not lazy and I want to go back to my work at the shipyard, but the authorities prevent me.

When I asked him if he thinks a new free trade union movement can be built in Poland, he answered that the Solidarity idea had such strong international support that it will rise again. I am convinced of that. You have noticed the poor support enjoyed by the new controlled trade union, Walesa said. There must be a strong trade union. I am not worried. The free trade union movement will return to Poland; I am quite sure about it, he said.

We then talked about the trial of Anna Walentynowicz. [words indistinct] Walesa said: I do not think there will be more trials. It is apparent that there were no objective arguments presented against her at the trial. Nor are there any objective arguments against all those others, Walesa said while noting that he continues to maintain contact with those Solidarity members who are still in prison.

When I asked him if there are any possibilities for cooperation with the current regime, Walesa answered that Solidarity never tried to seize total power, but to help the government carry out all the promise it had given. I am always willing to cooperate if the promises are kept, Walesa answered.

Walesa has in certain circumstances said that he is a socialist; I asked him whether he regarded himself as a politician. I have never been and I never will be a politician. I am a trade unionist and nothing else, Walesa answered.

I asked him if he is annoyed that during the pope's visit to Poland next summer he will not visit the Baltic towns. He said that he understood that such a visit could create problems. When I asked him if he would try to meet the pope, he said that he has already had the privilege of talking to him. He, like all the other Poles, would like to meet the pope. When asked if he would try to go to [words indistinct] Walesa answered: It is quite possible; we shall see.

We parted after a few hours, when Walesa joined some of his colleagues and the rest of his family. Walesa then mentioned again the control he has been submitted to. I deplore, he said as an excuse, that I cannot give exhaustive answers to your questions. Other people hear all we say, and he once again pointed to the ceiling and the walls.

I received more proof about the efficiency of the watch over him when I left Walesa's house. Outside the house there was a police car that started to follow [words indistinct] After a few kilometers, we were stopped and our passports were taken. After a while they were handed back to us and we were able to continue. This is Tore Rundgren on the Day's Echo in Gdansk.

Anna Walentynowicz Interviewed

LD091320 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Report from Gdansk by Tore Rundgren]

[Text] Lech Walesa and Anna Walentynowicz are under surveillance by the security police but yesterday afternoon I managed to meet Anna Walentynowicz on premises belonging to the Birgitta Church, next to the Lenin shipyard. She talked about the time in prison and how she views her future and the future of the free trade union movement. She says that Solidarity lives on, even though under different forms than before martial law when Solidarity was banned by the regime. Our primary task is to help all those innocent people who are imprisoned and who have in various ways protested at the treatment meted out to them.

I asked her whether she really dared to take active part in such activity now, and she replied: It can surely not be a breach of law to protest about innocent people.

She was interned for 8 months and then under arrest for 7 months awaiting trial, where she was charged with attempting to agitate the workers at the Lenin shipyard to go on strike, despite the fact that martial law was in force. She was given a suspended prison sentence of 15 months last week. Even if it is a suspended sentence, I have been sentenced while innocent. If I cannot get the sentence changed, I intend to try to get it changed through international pressure -- for example, Amnesty International, says Anna Walentynowicz. She says that she was not maltreated in prison, but many other prisoners who had taken part in various demonstrations against the regime were ill-treated. The time spent in prison has not broken her, either physically or mentally. She is as eloquent in her choice of words now as she was in the summer of 1980 when she and Lech Walesa played the leading roles in the formation of Solidarity. She was the reason a strike began. As a consequence of that, the trade union movement, now banned, was formed.

Her situation right now is worse than Lech Walesa's. He still has his job at the shipyard even though he is not allowed to stay inside the shipyard area. He gets his (?wages) regularly. Anna Walentynowicz, on the other hand, is dismissed and receives no wages. I have asked for my job back at the shipyard, but they want nothing to do with me, she says. I am not even allowed to talk to the shipyard management. Since I have been dismissed, there are few, if any, chances for me to get a new job to live on, she continues.

A friend of mine who retired early but offered to return when Jaruzelski appealed to skilled people to return to their old jobs was told that because she was a friend of Anna Walentynowicz she could not get a new job.

SINO-AMERICAN RELATIONS STILL STAGNANT

AU121254 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 7 Apr 83 p 5

[T. Bardzo article: "Resentments and Grievances"]

[Text] "Has anything been decided on? The answer is no." This was the unequivocal way in which House of Representatives Speaker and head of the U.S. delegation Thomas O'Neill summed up the results of an 8-day visit of American congressmen to Beijing.

This is the second time in less than 3 months that a high-ranking U.S. representative has stated that talks between the U.S. and China are not bringing about the expected results. Thomas O'Neill was persuaded of this earlier, during the visit to China of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Sino-American relations are currently at the delicate stage of restoring the bilateral contacts which were seriously disrupted at the beginning of Ronald Reagan's presidency. The main reason for this was the pro-Taiwan declarations of the President and other American politicans, which were supported by a powerful group in the U.S. which advocates that ties with the administration of Taipei should be maintained, whereas a break with Taiwan or the recognition of the PRC was the basis on which Sino-American relations were normalized 11 years ago.

The joint communique which was signed in August 1982 was intended to be an attempt at settling the misunderstandings on the Taiwan issue. The U.S. confirmed its intention to stop selling its weapons to the island, and China confirmed its aim to peacefully unite Taiwan to its mother country. As a result, the communique failed to bring about anything and postponed the whole matter until a future date.

Shultz's trip to China in February 1983 revealed that aside from the Taiwan problem, there are also differences between the two in trade and, above all, in transferring advanced U.S. technology to China. There is a great need for this technology in the PRC because of the priority it attaches to economic modernization. Washington's failure to reply is regarded by Beijing as proof of the fact that it is not to be trusted as a partner.

The head of the delegation of U.S. congressmen was therefore left with nothing to do other than listen to the grievances and resentments of the opposite side, which is, after all, also a way of restoring contacts.

PODKOWINSKI VIEWS U.S. POLICY OF WINNABLE WAR

AU121252 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 7 Apr 83 p 2

[Marian Podkowinski review: "In the Shadow of the Nuclear Apocalypse"]

[Excerpts] "Reagan's mad rhetorics have stimulated demand for thrillers." This is what Christoph Bertram, commentator of DIE ZEIT and former director of the London Institute of Strategic Studies, said. The fantastic plans for a nuclear conquest of space continue to fire the imagination of not so much the present-day imitators of the good old Jules Verne or even of our Jerzy Zulawski, the author of the "Silvery Globe," as of the pragmatic minds of the experts who employ computers and follow the logic of the facts.

However, the thing is that what Reagan has projected is no longer common fantasy such as is purveyed at the newsstands in railroad stations. It is hard reality resulting from the perversion of man's thinking. Reagan and his team take the view that, as usual, America should dominate the competition with the old continent. "America first" is a slogan that also today continues to obscure the horizon in the shadow of the nuclear mushroom.

The book written by Robert Sheer, a LOS ANGELES TIMES reporter, under the title "With Enough Shovels -- Reagan, Bush and Nuclear War" can serve as an example of thinking in terms of war and peace in the nuclear era. The bugbear of this thinking is the categorical imperative aimed at securing America's nuclear superiority over the USSR, even at the risk of balancing on the brink of a sheer precipice drop.

Sheer asks whether Reagan is planning a nuclear war against the USSR and says that, in any case, the White House strategists are interested in waging and winning such a war at any time.

Sheer terrifies his readers when he says that Washington is trying to convince the U.S. people that most of them can survive such a war. This is being done by those who are well aware of the U.S. and other scientists' views on this subject: The nuclear apocalypse will make those who survive envy those who have turned into ashes.

Sheer's book is one of many that have been published in the American and world markets to warn against the thesis that a nuclear war can be won. This is so because even in America there is no dearth of people who think realistically and who continue to stubbornly assert and tell the public that the thesis in question is no more than "fantasy based on common madness." But there is method in Reagan's and Bush's madness.

When in 1980 Sheer asked Bush whether he thought a nuclear war could completely destroy the two combatants, Bush said: "There is a view that there can be no victor in a nuclear war, but I do not believe this." Bush continued: "How can you win a nuclear war? When you possess a command system and an industrial potential that can survive, when you are able to save (sic!) a certain percentage of people and when you have the capacity to inflict greater damage on the enemy than he can on you. This is how a nuclear war can be won...."

In America it is commonplace to say that "guns do not kill, it is people who kill." This is why it is not weapons that should be controlled, but the people who can abuse weapons. Weapons do not proliferate by themselves and do not construct bunkers and launching pads. They do no planning in the face of helpless people. In his work entitled "Meditating on Future War" Thomas Powers says: "When the time comes the avalanche will not be launched by a computer, but by a group of people who are convinced that the other side will retreat, seeing how serious this group is."

Thinking in terms of war is nothing new in Washington. It was practiced during Brzezinski's era, and the Single Integrated Operational Plan could be put in motion if the U.S. President pressed a button in his "oval room." But at that time such a plan was considered as something terrifying and out of the question. This is why a SALT accord was signed in Vienna. Today probably no such inhibitions are present in the White House, as is obvious from the Pentagon's "stellar" strategy. Threatening war is becoming the ultima ratio of the present administration. And all this in the name of the allegedly lost strategic supremacy of the United States over the USSR. Deputy Premier A. Gromyko demolished this allegation in such a convincing way at his recent press conference in Moscow.

"If laser and high energy particles are to insure this supremacy at unimaginable cost then the USSR will construct its own weapons of this type in order to preserve the equilibrium," the London GUARDIAN writes. "President Reagan's vision will not allay fears; on the contrary, it stimulates them. It has again revealed the state of a mind that is unable to seek peace."

Robert Sheer writes precisely about this in his book, which is based on the talks he had at one time with Reagan. What has changed since then is that stellar expeditions are in prospect, despite the fact that the present nuclear arsenals are enough to destroy everything on our globe 13 times over.

CIELECKI INTERVIEWED ON POLISH-ILO RELATIONS

AU121124 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 8 Apr 83 pp 3, 4

[Maria Wagrowska interview with Mieczyslaw Cielecki, adviser to the minister of foreign affairs: "The So-Called Polish Issue in the ILO" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] In connection with the interest aroused by relations between our country and the ILO, a RZECZPOSPOLITA reporter has interviewed Mieczyslaw Cielecki, adviser to the minister of foreign affairs, on this subject. Mieczyslaw Cielecki has taken part in ILO conference as a member of the Polish delegation.

[Question] It has been noticeable for some time that relations between the ILO and our country are deteriorating. This has resulted in anti-Polish resolutions being adopted. What in your opinion is the cause of this anti-Polish stream?

[Answer] The anti-Polish stream in the ILO, or to be more precise in some of its bodies, is a relatively new phenomenon, and in my opinion is the result of the existing state of affairs. Generally speaking, this stream owes its origin to the fact that so-called Polish issues are incorporated in a wider ideological battle against the socialist countries, and that the ILO is exploited for the purpose of meddling in our domestic affairs. These activities are also indirectly used to combat progressive forces in some Western countries.

[Question] What is the political background to this anti-Polish activity?

[Answer] The current situation is based on many things. It is connected with the events which have taken place in Poland within the past 2 years. A range of Western trade union organizations and their governing bodies have become politically and ideologically involved in supporting the extremist forces in Soldarity, and have rendered propaganda and material support. The motives behind this are well known. All these factors together have resulted in an emotional and often falsely exaggerated approach to our domestic affairs, which was later transformed into coordinated activity.

The introduction of martial law was used as a pretext to step up grievance against the Polish authorities. The main authors of these were the World Labor Conference and the ICFTU. The grievances have tended to distort the picture of events in Poland.

[Question] Despite the anti-Polish stream in the ILO, the Polish authorities have maintained a dialogue with this organization. What has this dialogue been like?

[Answer] Of course the Polish authorities have maintained this dialogue, clarifying the situation in Poland and explaining the motives behind the decisions they had made, which, after all, had been made in accordance with Poland's international commitments. This dialogue took various forms. For instance, in 1982 so-called information delegations from the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Services paid a visit to Geneva to offer explanations and acquaint the organization's secretariat, the International Labor Office, with the current situation in Poland and with the concepts for giving new life to the trade union movement. During meetings of the 10-man ILO body called the Committee for Trade Union Freedom (which took place without the participation of representatives from socialist countries, which illustrates the ILO's archaic organization) and the Administrative Council, the Polish delegation replied to all questions.

There were no questions which went unanswered. Even our most avid opponents admitted this, and the ILO documents admit it, too.

On the invitation of the Polish authorities, Prof N. Valticos, a well-known authority on international labor, the ILO director general's representative and his former deputy, paid a visit to our country.

[Question] Prof Valticos' report on his visit to Poland was an objective document. So how can one explain the fact that the "Polish issue" has returned to the ILO forum?

[Answer] Prof N. Valticos' report, which was published in Geneva, was accepted by those social circles which have a sober and unbiased approach to Polish matters. But it caused consternation among those forces which are ill-disposed toward Poland. This reaction is really because of the disappointment caused by the many objective assessments of the situation in Poland.

[Question] A session of the ILO Administrative Council took place recently. Can you describe it?

[Answer] Poland did not take part in the March talks of this session as a protest against the way in which our affairs were handled in the ILO in November, 1982. Poland's stance was supported by representatives of the socialist countries, and some other delegations displayed a growing understanding for our affairs.

[Question] A document has lately been adopted during the session, defined as "recommendations." How would you describe it?

[Answer] It is an incohesive document. It contains realistic statements like: "It has been noted with interest that martial law has been suspended and internment abolished." This statement, which is obvious to us, differs from the stance held by American trade unionists, who maintain that no progress has been made in Poland.

Nevertheless, the text of the document is also a continuation of the confrontational and anti-Polish stream, expressed by the fact that we are being blackmailed by the setting up of a so-called Investigation Commission. This cannot fail to worsen the existing critical lack of trust in mutual relations.

[Question] So in a situation like this, we must reckon with a deterioration in Polish-ILO relations?

[Answer] The way Polish affairs are handled in the ILO is not because of concern for our country, but because of anti-Polish political motives. No government could remain indifferent toward any meddling in the internal affairs of its country. So far we have shown maximum good will in our contacts with the ILO, but still we have encountered an attitude hostile toward Poland during our meetings with the ICFTU and the Administrative Council.

On the other hand, one can also feel growing political realism within the ILO, and our authorities in turn have never concealed the fact that contacts with the ILO can be useful, as illustrated by the fact that the opinions of ILO experts were sought during legislative work on our trade union law.

If, however, it came to a further escalation of the confrontational course and anti-Polish actions within the ILO, our authorities would be forced to draw practical conclusions from this concerning our future participation in the organization.

[Question] Poland was one of the founder members of the ILO in 1919. On the whole, cooperation between Poland and this organization has been favorable in the past.

[Answer] Dialogue between Poland and the ILO was never broken, not even during the recent difficult period. There is still time to prevent an unfavorable development of events -- unfavorable also as far as the ILO's international credibility is concerned. Some of this organization's members should finally understand that the language in which demands and instructions are issued and conditions stipulated has not been and will not be accepted by Poland. This straightforward truth should be properly understood by all those Western members of the ILO who are biased toward us, so that this organization may be recognized as a platform for real dialogue and international cooperation.

FRANCE TO ALLOW ZAJAC TO RETURN TO POLAND

LD122201 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Polish citizen and former Solidarity activist Andrzej Zajac has been spending the past few days in the Polish consulate in Lille.

As the French authorities had been refusing to allow Zajac to go home, the French ambassador to Warsaw, Jean Bernard Raimond, was today invited to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A demand was made that a permit to return home be issued to Zajac.

These efforts were successful. According to the PAP correspondent in France, this evening the chief de cabinet of the police prefect in Lille informed the Polish consul in that city that Andrzej Zajac will be issued an exit visa tomorrow.

MATERIALS ON OLSZOWSKI TRIP THROUGH AFRICA

Talks in Nigeria

LD082047 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, Polish minister of foreign affairs, has begun an official visit to Nigeria. The talks he conducted there deal with certain international problems and Polish-Nigerian cooperation, including cooperation in the economic sphere. Minister Olszowski has conveyed the invitation by Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, for Nigerian President Alhaji Shehu Shagari to visit our country. Let us recall that Nigeria, which includes over 80,000,000 inhabitants, is the most densely populated African state. This country is also one of the largest oil producers.

Arrival in Benin

LD102335 Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 10 Apr 83

[By PAP special correspondent Roman Strzemiecki]

[Text] Cotonou 10 Apr -- After concluding his official visit to Nigeria, Poland's minister for foreign affairs, Stefan Olszowski, arrived today in Benin. At the Cotonou airport he was greeted by Benin's Foreign Minister Tiamiou Adjibabe. Polish-Benin talks are scheduled for tomorrow.

Meeting with Benin President

LD112230 Warsaw PAP in English 2052 GMT 11 Apr 83

[PAP special correspondent Roman Strzemiecki]

[Text] Cotonou 11 April -- Today, on the second day of his visit to Benin, Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski was received by Gen. Mathieu Kerekou -- head of state and government and chairman of the Party of Popular Revolution. On behalf of PUWP CC First Secretary and Premier Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish guest conveyed invitation for the president of Benin to pay an official visit to Poland.

The two exchanged views on the international situation, the process of normalization and restoring stability in Poland, and on problems and lines on Benin's development. President Kerekou conveyed wishes of normalization and stability of the domestic situation and overcoming economic difficulties to the nation, the party, and the government of Poland.

While discussing the socialist path of development chosen by his country, President Kerekou stressed that the authorities of Benin were guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism under the conditions existing in one of the least developed Third World countries.

Minister Olszowski had two rounds of talks with Benin's Foreign Minister Tiamiou Abjibabe. They discussed causes of the worsening of the international situation and initiatives of leaders of the Warsaw Treaty states contained in the Prague Political Declaration. They examined the state and prospects for bilateral relations, emphasizing the possibilities of envigorating them especially in the area of economy. Besides, Minister Olszowski held a news conference.

On the same day, Olszowski met acting Chairman of the Commission for International Relations and member of the CC of the Party of Popular Revolution Ali Moussa Traore. They discussed the lines of tightening cooperation between both parties.

The People's Republic of Benin is a progressive country, proceeding along the socialist road of development. Outstanding activist Gen. Mathieu Kerekou, head of the party, has been leading the process of revolution in Benin. For the last 10 years, the country has been implementing realistic development plans.

For many years, Poland and Benin have been linked by friendly relations based on the principles of non-interference in internal affairs and progressive policy in the international arena. In keeping with the existing possibilities, Poland admits 7 Benin students every year, which is highly appreciated by the authorities in Cotonou. There are real prospects for cooperating in branches of textile and ceramic industries, deep-sea fishing and water economy.

Beninese Reportage

For Cotonou coverage of Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski's visit to Benin, including his comments following an audience with Beninese President Mathieu Kerekou, see the West Africa section of the 12 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Benin Departure, Angola Arrival

ID121837 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski has ended his visit to Benin and has left for Angola. At Luanda Airport he was welcomed by Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge.

Angolan Reportage

For Luanda coverage of Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski's arrival in Angola, including his brief arrival statement at the airport, see the Southern Africa section of the 13 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SEJM GROUP DISAPPOINTED WITH FRG OVER BOOKS

LD122212 Warsaw PAP in English 2059 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Warsaw 12 April -- The Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee today acquainted itself with the state of implementation of recommendations worked out by the joint Poland-FRG commission for school textbooks. The committee was unanimous in its opinion that the recommendations are essential for agreement and rapproachement between the two societies, notably for the younger generation. The committee pointed out that all attempts at detracting and belittling their value in shaping the historical consciousness of the younger generations in both countries free of stereotypes and prejudices, as well as attempts to bloc the road [word indistinct] full implementation of the recommendations have been an obstacle to mutual understanding and adversely affecting the process of normalisation of relations between the two states.

The Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee stated that in spite of Poland's efforts and regardless of obligations assumed by the Federal Republic of Germany which stem from Article 4 of the agreement on cultural cooperation between the two countries, implementation by the FRG of recommendations relating to textbooks has not produced the expected results. This testifies to the lack by the Federal Republic of Germany of the political will to carry into effect comprehensive implementation of the recommendations. The committee pointed out that absence of concrete progress in implementation of the textbook recommendations by the Federal Republic of Germany cannot relieve the Polish [word indistinct] of adhering to the decisions of the joint commission. Speakers favored creation of an intergovernmental commission to supervise progress of implementation of textbook recommendations in both countries.

LATE REPORT: 'WALESA NOT UNDER ARREST'

NC131547 Paris AFP in English 1533 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw, April 13 (AFP) -- Mr Walesa "is not under arrest", Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said here today. Queried by a Western journalist by telephone, Mr Urban said he was unaware of the whereabouts of the former union leader. But when asked whether he had been taken in for questioning, Mr Urban said: "One could suppose so".

Journalists who contacted the militia in Gdansk were unable to obtain information on the whereabouts of Mr Walesa. And his wife, Danuta, was also unable to locate her husband after querying the Gdansk prosecutor's office. Under Polish law, the police may hold a person for questioning for 48 hours without a warrant. Beyond 48 hours, a warrant is required.

BULGARIAN FATHERLAND FRONT OFFICIAL ARRIVES

AU121900 Sofia BTA in English 1710 GMT 12 Apr 83

[BTA correspondent's report]

[Text] Bucharest, April 12 -- Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, arrived on an official and friendly visit to Romania today at the invitation of the National Council of the Front for Socialist Democracy and Unity.

Today began the offical talks between Mr Pencho Kubadinski and Mrs Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the front. The two sides informed each other of the work of the two organizations at the present stage of construction of the developed socialist society. In compliance with the agreements achieved at the top-level meetings between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicholae Ceausescu, the development of friendly cooperation was analyzed, as well as the exchange of experience between the two mass socio-political organizations. Measures were outlined for their further expansion and deepening. This afternoon Mr Pencho Kubadinski had talks with the candidate-member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Mr Miu Dobrescu, and with the candidate-member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Great National Assembly of Romania, Mr Nicholae Giosan. The meetings proceeded in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

ROMANIAN-IRAQI TRADE COMMISSION STARTS SESSION

AU111830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/4/1983 -- The 6th session of the Romanian-Iraqi Joint Governmental Commission on Economic, Technical, Scientific and Trade Cooperation, that opened in Bucharest on April 11, analyses questions related to the stage attained in the economic relations between the two countries, the possibilities of further developing the Romanian-Iraqi cooperation in domains of mutual interest, of expanding and diversifying the bilateral trade exchanges.

The Romanian delegation is headed by Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania in the commission, and the Iraqi delegation is headed by Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, deputy prime minister, minister of trade, chairman for Iraq in the commission.

Dascalescu Receives Iraqi Minister

AU121453 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1355 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/4/1983 -- Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on Tuesday, April 12, Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq, minister of trade.

During the interview, which passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, aspects were discussed related to the further development of the Romanian-Iraqi relations of collaboration and cooperation in various domains of joint interest.

The talks continued the same day between the two delegations to the joint Romanian-Iraqi governmental commission of trade and economic, technical and scientific cooperation, stress being laid on the domains and concrete ways of expanding the friendly collaboration between Romania and Iraq.

The talks pass in an atmosphere of understanding and friendship.

Ceausescu Receives Iraqi Minister

AU121455 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1357 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/4/1983 -- On Tuesday, April 12, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, minister of trade of the Republic of Iraq, co-chairman of the joint Romanian-Iraqi governmental commission of trade and economic, technical and scientific cooperation, whose proceedings are taking place in Bucharest.

The interview was attended by Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the commission, Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister, other Romanian officials.

The interview occasioned an exchange of friendly greetings between the presidents of Romania and Iraq.

During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of the Romanian-Iraqi relations on a political and economic plane, as well as the wish to deepen the bilateral relations to the benefit of the Romanian and Iraqi peoples, of the cause of international peace, collaboration and understanding. In that context stress was laid on the important role incumbent on the joint commission in identifying new domains just as ways and means of strengthening the Romanian-Iraqi cooperation on multiple planes. Both sides referred to the broad possibilities of collaboration offered by the economies of Romania and Iraq now in full swing.

International questions were approached and the need was stressed for a strengthened cooperation among the small and medium-sized countries, the developing states in the struggle for the resumption and consolidation of the course towards detente, peace and respect for national independence, for resolute measures of disarmament, nuclear in the first place, for a peaceful resolution of all conflicts in various parts of the world, for the building of a new economic order which should ensure all peoples' unhampered development.

In that context the need was stressed for the cessation of the war between Iran and Iraq, for a political settlement of the difference between the two countries, both sides' interests being observed.

Opinions were exchanged on the necessity of globally solving the Middle East situation, a just and durable peace in the area being ensured. In that context the significance was highlighted of an enhanced role of the UN, of other international bodies, in the resolution of those conflicts with the participation of all the sides concerned.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

WORKERS STAGE BOYCOTT AT KOSOVO ENTERPRISE

AU122045 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Yesterday and today work was interrupted in some workyards of the Ramiz Sadiku industrial construction combine of Pristina. Dhebi Orani, leader of the council for implementing temporary measures in the combine, informed the representatives of the public information media at a press conference today that the interruption of work occurred in the workyards of Dardania, Breg te Diellit, and in the Podujevo fittings factory. Yesterday at 0700 250 workers of the Dardania housing locality refused to work until 1100, at which time and after talks and consultations with the combine's structures, they went back to the regular production process. At the same time, a group of 250 workers boycotted work in the workyard of the Podujevo fittings factory. Today at midday 40 workers returned to work while 210 are still not working. As reported, talks are continuing in Podujevo between the representatives of the commune's sociopolitical structures and the workers. Also about 100 workers in Breg te Diellit, after a 4-hour interruption of work and after talks, today returned to their daily duties.

According to the evaluation made by the sociopolitical structures, this is not a case of interrupting work in order to realize defined workers' rights, but of disorders without clearly formed demands. This evaluation is also supported by the fact that this occurred in workyards where all material, reproductive, mechanical, [word indistinct] and workers' food conditions exist for the normal development of work.

As stated, most workers have been subjected to the demands of the organizers of these events whose aim is to destabilize the economic and political situation in this combine. Besides demands for increasing personal incomes, which have no real basis because of the known difficulties in which "Ramiz Sadiku" finds itself, the organizers, with these work interruptions, also manipulate the so-called [word indistinct] of the working force of other collectives in the country. However, the truth is quite different. Ramiz Sadiku is developing very good cooperation with other similar enterprises in the country and especially with organizations from Belgrade and Pozarevac, which have shown their understanding for "Ramiz Sadiku's" difficulties and have accepted a number of workers in their own workyards with rights regulated according [words indistinct]. These unpleasant events, as stated, have occurred at a time when maximum efforts are being made to overcome the difficult situation, when programs have been drafted to prevent losses such as those of last year of more than 655 million dinars, and new works have been contracted valued at 1.5 billion dinars. Alongside the harsh judgment of the sociopolitical structures, an intensive activity began with workers in the combine to uncover the organizers of this hostile action. Their names will soon be known, while all the combine's sociopolitical organizations are faced with the great task of recognizing the constant true fighters for economic and political stabilization [words indistinct].

MAHMUT BAKALI EXPELLED FROM LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS

LD121305 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] By unanimous decision of the basic organization of the League of Communists in the Kosovo provincial self-management interest community for scientific work, Mahmut Bakali, former president of the League of Communists Provincial Committee, has been expelled from the League of Communists.

The basic organization of the League of Communists in the provincial self-management interest community for scientific work assessed that there is no guarantee that the verbal self-criticism by Mahmut Bakali at a meeting and in conversation with a working group of the Pristina League of Communists Municipal Committee Presidium will alter his behavior.

DRAGOSAVAC SPEAKS ON NATIONALISM IN PRISTINA

LD062248 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has visited the RILINDJA and JEDINSTVO newspaper publishing houses. During his visit to those publishing houses Dusan Dragosavac delivered a speech, from which our correspondent Milisav Milic presents highlights:

Dr Dusan Dragosavac stressed that struggle against nationalism must be a matter of constant concern of the League of Communists and that the notion national must never be mixed up with the notion nationalistic. He drew attention to two simultaneous processes that permeate each other and are dependent on each another: One is autonomy and independence of the nations, and the other is their being constantly bound up with each other. Racists alone can insist on pure nations and on ethnically pure territories, Dragosavac said, adding: We must be conscious of the fact that brotherhood and unity constitute an essential interest of all our nations and nationalities, whether they are big or small, Slav or non-Slav.

We must take note of that because history has really not been particularly kind to us. There are big differences in the degree of development. Beliefs and religions are different, and, in addition, nationalism warms especially its own nation. It is very dangerous if nationalism grips leading cadres, especially the League of Communists' leading cadres. Illustrating this claim by referring to the Slovene road scandal, to the mass movement in Croatia, to liberalism in Serbia and to irredentism in Kosovo, Dragosavac especially stressed the need for constant and resolute struggle by all socialist forces against this social evil.

Speaking about relations with neighboring Albania, Dragosavac said that the problem will persist until the Stalinist system is overcome in that country. The only truth in Enver Hoxha's book "The Titoites" is his claim that he is the biggest Stalinist, and I would add that Enver Hoxha is the biggest nationalist, too, Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed.

TANJUG Report

LD062252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1633 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Pristina, 6 Apr (TANJUG) -- Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spent today in Pristina where he spoke at the provincial and university library of Kosovo to cultural and public workers of the province on current national problems. This was to mark the publications of his book, "National and International," in Albanian.

Recalling the fact that national and intranational problems are topical in the world today because a relatively large number of the population lives in states of mixed nationalities, Dragosavac emphasized that this intensifies still further the problem of the correct treatment of a nation and national equality, tolerance, cooperation, and internationalism.

Equality is an essential prerequisite for cooperation among them, and our task, Dragosavac stressed among other things, is to develop socialist self-management, in which all working people are equal, regardless of which nation or people they belong to, and to strengthen the cohesion of Socialist Yugoslavia through associated labor, the integration of labor, in every part of our country, in every province and republic.

Further Reportage

LD062258 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1833 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Pristina, April 6 (TANJUG) -- The task of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) is to further develop socialist self-management in which all Yugoslavs are equal, regardless of what nation or nationality they belong to.

Member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Dusan Dragosavac made this statement today, Wednesday, at a meeting in Pristina, capital of the Yugoslav province of Kosovo, on the occasion of the publication of his book "The National and the International" in Albanian.

Dragosavac said the LCY must constantly overcome the remains of the old society. This is, at the same time, a condition for it, as the vanguard of the working class, to advocate the national interests of each nation and nationality as well as their common interests, stressed Dragosavac. The national question continues to be of topical interest to Yugoslavia also today since, Dragosavac said, there are still forces who blame other nations for all problems which emerge.

Dragosavac noted that the productive forces in Yugoslavia are net yet at a level which would automatically lead to unity of the working class and to the brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities.

Underscoring that the Yugoslav nations and nationalities have populated this region for centuries, Dragosavac said socialism should affirm those things which belongs to the positive heritage of every nation and nationality.

Dragosavac described the slogan "Kosovo-republic" as deeply reactionary. This is a "Lebensraum" policy which met with complete debacle in the Second World War, he added.

It were not only Serbs and Albanians who fought against fascism in Yugoslavia and Albania, underlined Dragosavac.

"It should not be forgotten that around 18 percent of the population in Albania are not Albanian and that over 10 percent of the Yugoslav population are not Slavs" the member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency said.

MAN SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR TERRORIST ACTIVITY

LD122116 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Jandro Fracin, 34, was sentenced today to death by firing squad by the district court in Rijeka for enemy terrorist activity against the foundations of the self-managing socialist order and the security of the SFRY. The sentence was pronounced in accordance with Articles 125 (causing explosions and arson) and 139 (the gravest form of terrorism) of the Federal Criminal Code.

As was established during the trial, Fracin carried out terrorist actions which endangered the lives of innocent citizens of Yugoslavia and caused material damage in the territory of Croatia on several occasions last year. It was also established that he was prevented from carrying out even more dangerous plans by the efficient actions of self-protection organs.

Another accused person, Ant Fracin, 31, who is Jandro Fracin's brother, was sentenced to 1 year in prison for failing to report the perpetrator of a grave terrorist act. This would have prevented heavy material damage.

During the main hearing both accused pleaded guilty to the offenses with which they had been charged.

ZAGREB STUDENTS CONVICTED FOR ANTI-STATE ACTS

LD121719 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1648 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Zagreb, April 12 (TANJUG) -- Two students, Marko Grubisic and Milan Susac, both 24, were convicted of provoking nationalistic incident and violence and sentenced by the district court here today (Tuesday) to four and two and a half years' imprisonment respectively.

On hearing 24 witnesses, the court established that the defendants had sung nationalistic songs at the Ivo Lola Ribar student hostel in Zagreb on October 23 last year, and that they were spreading national and religious hatred, discord, and intolerance.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZARKOVIC VISIT TO COLOMBIA

Meeting With Betancur

LD121956 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Report from Bogota by TANJUG correspondent Dusko Dakovic -- recorded]

[Text] Nonalignment is the theme which dominates the talks between Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, and President Belisario Betancur of Colombia. They met twice last night after the arrival of the Yugoslav state delegation in Bogota, first in private and then in the company of their aides.

Welcoming Zarkovic in a toast which he proposed at a reception held in the presidential palace, Betancur said: We are in Tito's debt, because he created the universal philosophy of peace and the road to which Colombia has now taken by joining the Nonaligned Movement at its summit conference in Delhi.

This atmosphere of sincere friendship and cordiality marks the resumption of contacts between the two countries which will today be devoted to bilateral relations and to efforts to expand economic relations. Zarkovic will have another meeting with his host, President Betancur, with whom he had talks for 3 hours last night. Tonight, local time, Zarkovic is giving a reception to return the Colombian president's hospitality. His visit to this friendly and nonaligned country will end tomorrow when a joint communique will be signed. Vidoje Zarkovic, accompanied by his wife and aides, will then leave Bogota for La Paz at the invitation of President Siles Zuazo of Bolivia.

Betancur Presents Award

LD121347 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0913 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Bogota, Apr 12 (TANJUG) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur decorated Yugoslav Presidency member Vidoje Zarkovic with the Cross of the Order of the Warrior. President Betancur stated that it was a great honor for him to present a member of the Yugoslav Presidency with the highest Colombian tribute to heads of state. The decoration was awarded at an official reception given by President Betancur in honor of Vidoje Karkovic and members of the Yugoslav delegation.

Member of the Yugoslav Presidency Vidoje Zarkovic will be made an honorary citizen of Bogota today (Tuesday).

Member of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Rikard Stajner will hold talks with Colombian Minister for Economic Development Roberto Gerlein on possibilities for the expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries. Deputy Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Mirko Ostojic will examine questions of joint interest with Colombian Foreign Minister Caicedo.

Vidoje Zarkovic's Colombian visit will end tomorrow with the announcement of a joint communique. The Yugoslav delegation will then visit Bolivia at the invitation of president of that friendly country Siles Zuazo.

BORBA REPORT ON YUGOSLAV-VENEZUELAN COMMUNIQUE

AU121330 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Apr 83 p 6

[Report on joint Yugoslav-Venezuelan communique on the visit of Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, to Venezuela]

[Text] Caracas, 10 Apr (TANJUG) -- At the conclusion of his visit to Venezuela, Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, and Luis Herrera Campins, president of that friendly country, signed on Saturday a joint communique which stresses that the talks between the delegations of the two countries were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding. The leaders discussed on two occasions the state of mutual relations and the world situation.

The proximity of views can be seen -- as is stressed in the joint communique -- in the agreement that the basis of the world international system is peaceful coexistence, a relaxation of tension, and an intensification of dialogue based on equality, justice, and mutual respect.

The recent Seventh Summit of the Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi is assessed as an important contribution to solving the economic and political problems of the present time. The two countries expressed great satisfaction over the process of strengthening the movement on the original principles of nonalignment against the political blocs and military alliances.

On these foundations Yugoslavia and Venezuela fully support the right of Namibia's people to self-determination and independence, as well as Argentina's efforts to regain sovereignty over the Malvinas in accordance with the UN decisions.

Both countries also expressed themselves in favor of a stable peace in the Middle East and requested Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967.

Support was stressed for the Palestinian people's self-determination and establishment of their own state.

Discussing the situation in Afghanistan, Zarkovic and Herrera assessed that this situation continues to harm international relations because there has been no essential progress in solving this problem.

The situation in Central America was analyzed with concern. As was concluded, this situation threatens to transform itself into a hotbed that is dangerous for peace in the world and for international security. Yugoslavia and Venezuela support the forces which seek peaceful solutions for this region, without any interference from the great powers.

Venezuela and Yugoslavia believe that the great powers must achieve important progress in the disarmament talks as soon as possible and must remove the dangers of a nuclear war breaking out.

Realizing the seriousness of the world economic situation, the two countries express their readiness to continue to make efforts to remove obstacles from the start of global negotiations on establishing a new world economic system. The importance of cooperation among the developing countries was particularly stressed and the belief was expressed that the coming sixth UCTAD session in Belgrade will be successful.

An increasingly more successful development of bilateral relations was noted with satisfaction and it was assessed that economic cooperation could be expanded even more and supplemented in new fields.

TALKS BEGIN WITH CSSR FOREIGN MINISTRY

LD121807 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1814 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 12 (TANJUG) -- Regular political consultations between representatives of the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat and of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry, headed by Yugoslav Assistant Foreign Secretary Zdenko Svete and by Czechoslovak First Deputy Foreign Minister Jindrich Rehorek, began in Belgrade today (Tuesday).

At the talks which passed in a frank and friendly atmosphere, a broad exchange of views on the state and further promotion of bilateral relations and cooperation was carried out, as well as on current international questions of interest to the two sides.

RWANDA'S NGARUKIYINTWALI ARRIVES, MET BY MOJSOV

LD130924 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Summary] Francois Ngarukiyintwali, Rwandan foreign minister, arrived in Belgrade today. He was welcomed by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs. Official Yugoslav-Rwandan talks will begin this afternoon. In the morning the Rwandan minister will visit the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center.

KUCAN MEETS WITH PRC AMBASSADOR 8 APRIL

AU121457 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Apr 83 p 2

[Text] (TANJUG) -- Milan Kucan, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday received Peng Guangwei, ambassador of the PRC to the SFRY. On this occasion, Milan Kucan briefed the ambassador on the activity of the LCY in implementing the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress, especially in realizing economic stabilization.

FRG DECISION TO WITHHOLD WORK PERMITS REJECTED

LD122031 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1954 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 12 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Chamber of Economy today qualified as unacceptable a recent decision by the Federal Republic of Germany to withhold work permits from Yugoslavs employed at units of Yugoslav enterprises carrying out capital development, assembly and mining projects in the Federal Republic.

At a session in Belgrade today, Tuesday, the chamber said it was aware of the Federal Republic's difficulties in view of 2.5 million unemployed people but that it rejects the way of dealing with the problem by a thrust against one form of internationally-regulated economic cooperation.

Some 13,200 workers were employed at Yugoslav enterprises' units in the Federal Republic of Germany two years ago. Their number now is 5,200 and may shortly become symbolic if work permits are withheld as announced.

The Federal Republic's unilateral decision contradicts its often repeated commitment to developing economic cooperation with Yugoslavia, the chamber stressed.

Yugoslav enterprises last year earned 568 million marks by carrying out capital development projects in the Federal Republic of Germany.

DRAGAN REVIEWS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY

LD122327 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2158 GMT 12 Apr 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] Sarajevo, April 12 (TANJUG) -- Despite many difficulties in economic operation, the Yugoslav economy has at the beginning of this year succeeded in maintaining production at last year's level.

Industrial production in the first two months was only 0.3 percent lower than in the same period in 1982.

This was stated this evening, Tuesday, by Yugoslav Vice Premier Zvone Dragan in a Sarajevo television programme. Dragan estimated that a further revival of economic activities, including industrial production, would take place at mid-year.

The Yugoslav vice premier emphasized that the way out of the current economic difficulties was a long-term process and that it was exceptionally important to this year check the negative tendencies which have been present in economic operation over the past several years.

Economic policy can be consistently implemented this year, primarily through self-reliance, Dragan added. The inadequate utilization of economic facilities results from poor supply with industrial raw materials and semi-manufactures which have to be imported. Particularly worrying is the fact that production has dropped also in those branches which do not depend directly on imports, Dragan said.

In the last three months, Yugoslav exports went up by 7.1 percent and by 27.1 percent to the convertible currency area. At the same time imports from the convertible currency area went down by 14.9 percent.

Zvone Dragan said that a certain deceleration in investment activities had been noted early this year. However, social and collective spending are still marking a steep rise while personal incomes are showing a tendency of decelerated growth, he said.

The rise of prices at the beginning of this year is in contradiction with the determined policy, warned Zvone Dragan. There have been many price increases this year which cannot be justified. They are a result of attempts to make up for business inefficiency, low productivity, wrong investments, said Dragan.

The Yugoslav vice-premier said categorically that there is no need, nor are there reasons, for changing the joint economic policy for this year. In some milieus it is thought that the economic situation can be solved by means of new measures alone, while the fact that the adopted measures and regulations are not consistently and efficiently implemented everywhere is overlooked, said Zvone Dragan.

PRICES COUNCIL INSISTS ON CURBING INFLATION

LD122244 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2115 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 12 (TANJUG) -- The Council of the Communities for Prices of Yugoslavia today (Tuesday) insisted that inflation be urgently curbed. pointing out that the quick price rise seriously endangers economic trends and even the functioning of the system of self-management. The council criticised administrative measures in the economy, including those passed by the government, but urged the unfreezing of prices which a few months ago were put under government's control. In spite of this, said the council, the inflation is growing and the only way of improving the situation and obtaining real relations between [word indistinct] market (?mechanisms).

In spite of the projections which put the inflation limit this year at 20 percent, the inflation rate reached half this figure already at the end of the first quarter.

The council discussed at length the real and fixed exchange rate of the dinar. Over the past 14 months the Yugoslav currency devaluated by 85 percent, including the government's decision on the devaluation by 20 percent in October of 1982. So large a devaluation, which further continues (?seriously) endangers the stability of the economic activity, the council underlined.

The council also criticised the quick growth of interest rates which are a considerable burden on the economy, as well as the growth of capital funds in non-economic domains. It said that losses of enterprises are increasing and a solution is being sought in the increase of prices of their products. The council therefore considers that along with urgent economic anti-inflationary measures a more rigorous attitude towards loss-making enterprises should be adopted, i.e. those which can re-orient their production should be financially backed and, some should be closed down.